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SONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

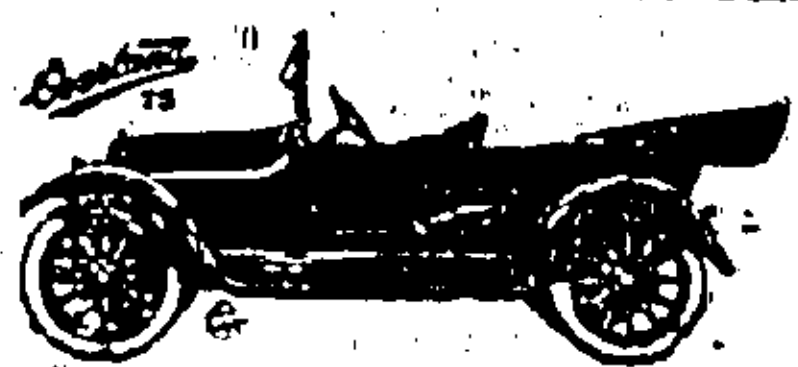
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Steel Building Work of every Description.
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Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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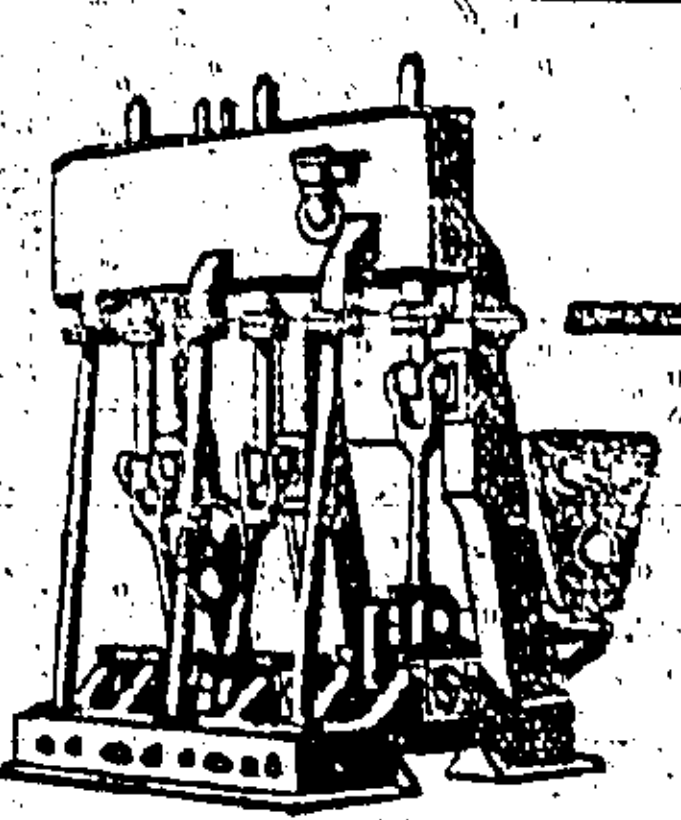
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over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
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Town Office, 48, Cross Street, Hongkong. Telephone No. 468.
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HONGKONG, April 1, 1912. **WONG PING WA, Manager.**

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ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Paths and Sanitary Facilities.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
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PEAK HOTEL.
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Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day, incl. Tax. Telegraph add: "Peacocks"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRIES AND SMELTING COKE
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FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE WAR. LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**SENSATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
IN RUSSIA.**
**GENERAL KORNILOFF
DEMANDS SUPREME
POWER.**

**M. KERENSKY REFUSES AND
RELIEVES HIM OF
HIS POST.**

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.
M. Kerensky, in a proclamation,
announces that General Korniloff has
demanded that he shall hand over
all civil and military powers to the
Generalissimo, who would form a
new Government.

M. Kerensky refuses and orders
General Korniloff to hand over the
post of Commander-in-Chief to
General Klembovsky, the Com-
mander-in-Chief on the Northern
Front, who will be provisionally
Generalissimo, but remaining at
Pysoff.

M. Kerensky also proclaims martial
law in the town and the districts
of Petrograd, and appeals to all
citizens to maintain order for the
defense of the country.

General Korniloff's demand for
supreme power was conveyed to M.
Kerensky by the ex-Premier, Prince
Lvoft.

The demand said that General
Korniloff would form a new Govern-
ment at his pleasure. The authen-
ticity of the summons was confirmed
in a telegraphic conversation between
General Korniloff and M. Kerensky.

M. Kerensky's proclamation con-
tinues: "Considering the demand
as an attempt in certain quarters to
profit by the country's difficult situa-
tion, and to establish a state of things
contrary to the aims of the Revolution,
the Government has recognised the
necessity of charging me, for the
safety of the Fatherland and the
freedom of the Republic, to take
urgent and indispensable
measures to cut the roots of all
attempts against the supreme power
of the Revolution."

POSSIBILITY OF CIVIL WAR.

MESSAGE BY M. KERENSKY.

London, Sept. 10.
A wireless report says:—
M. Kerensky has sent a message
to the Military and Civil authorities
throughout Russia declaring that
General Korniloff has betrayed the
Fatherland and the Revolution and
that General Lukomsky is "also a
traitor because he has refused the
Provisional Government's order to
take over General Korniloff's com-
mand, indicating the possibility of
civil war at the front. General
Korniloff will be punished for
treachery. The Government is taking
measures to prevent General Korniloff
directing detachments.
The Petrograd Workmen's Com-
mittee suggests that the Army and
Navy will refuse to obey the orders
of General Korniloff and General
Lukomsky.

(It will be noted that the telegram
gives the name of the General appointed
by the Provisional Government to be
Commander-in-Chief as Klembovsky.
While another report says Lukomsky.)

**ENEMY AIR MACHINES IN GULF
OF RIGA.**

ATTACKING TORPEDO BOATS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.
A Russian official message states:
In the direction of Riga, in the
region of Pskov, our rearwards are
holding back attacks on the Burtnek
line.

Enemy hydroplanes in the Baltic
dropped forty bombs on the batteries
at Tzerel without result.
Sixteen air machines twice attack-
ed our torpedo-boats in the Gulf of
Riga without result.

Enemy mine-sweepers are working
at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.
An enemy submarine blew up a
tug in the Gulf of Finland.

THE EXODUS FROM PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Telegrams from Petrograd indicate
a growing nervousness. The depart-
ing trains are crowded and there are
long queues at all the stations and
booking offices.

The Government is offering facili-
ties for the removal of stores, cargoes
and private effects.

**GERMAN BEST REGIMENTS FOR
RIGA FRONT.**

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.
It is reported from Headquarters
that the Germans have sent their
best regiments, including nearly the
whole Guard, from the South-West
Front, to the North.

**THE DEPRECIATION OF THE
ROUBLE.**

LONDON, Sept. 10.
The Rouble is steadily depreciating,
30 only being equal to £1.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 10.
A German official message states:
We repulsed the Russo-Romanians
between the Trotius and Oliz
Valleys.

THE ALLIES AND SWEDEN.

NO ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Reuter learns that no action is
contemplated by the Allies regarding
the Swedish disclosures. It is not
a question of a quarrel of the Allies
and the Swedish people, who are
expected to strongly disavow what
has happened, but it is hoped that
the Swedish Government will take
an early opportunity of explaining
the affair. It is well-known that
there is a small militarist group in
Sweden who might approve such
behaviour as has occurred, but it is
confidently expected that the bulk
of the Swedish people will share the
view of the world at large regarding
the iniquitous and barbarous intrigues
of Germany.

**COUNT LUXBURG FORMERLY AT
CALCUTTA.**

LONDON, Sept. 11.
The Daily Express draws attention
to the fact that Count Luxburg was
formerly the German Consul at
Calcutta.

**REPORTED BIG PURCHASE OF
SILVER FROM CHINA.**

LONDON, Sept. 11.
The Times' New York Correspondent
tends an unconfirmed report
that Russia has bought 21,000,000
of silver from China.
(Continued on Page 2.)

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE VOTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.
TOTAL Funds at 31st December, 1914,
£23,970,367.
Authorized Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,475,500
II—Fire Fund..... £252,942
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... £7,667,580
Sinking Fund Account..... £39,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,851,468
Life and Annuity..... £2,411,693
Branches.....
Revenue Marine Department..... £37,239
Other Receipts..... £73,940
£25,339,238
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
4 mile.

100-443887-1000

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,680 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 3rd August, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation in Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock is \$18,817.53. This amount together with the sum of \$19,848.62 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$38,666.55 which is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,868.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,558.55.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.		Ct.	
Dr.	Liabilities		Cr.
	SHARE CAPITAL.		
	Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each.....\$1,000,000		
	Issued 7,868 shares at \$10 each.....78,680	00	
	MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.		
	7,868 shares at \$10 each.....78,680	00	
	SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers		
	Partly and Loss Account.....\$18,817.53		
	Profit for the year.....21,558.55		
	ASSETS.		
	Machinery, Moulding Furnaces, Foundry		
	Plant and Tools including Annealing		
	and Treating Chambers and also all		
	rights to erect premises as per last		
	account.....\$30,000.00		
	Less sold, etc.....311.55		
	Less Depreciation.....\$2,848.57		
2,848.57		
	Value of 5 Launches as per last account.....4,570.00		
	Less Depreciation.....450.00		
	Office Furniture and Fixtures including		
	valuable drawings as per last account.....\$10.00		
	Less Depreciation.....8.00		
	Stock in Trade.....\$7,400.00		
	Less Depreciation.....740.00		
	Work in Progress.....25,553.81		
	Accounts Receivable.....6,000.00		
	Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank \$271.54)		
	(P. Cash 167.50).....7,430.10		
	\$143,202.57		\$143,202.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
To Interest Account.....\$450.00		By Balance Working Account.....\$28,117.50	
To Auditor's Fee.....\$25.00			
To Depreciation on Machinery, Plant, Stock &c.....7,554.61			
To Writing off old Machinery.....90.00			
To Profit on the year.....19,817.53			
\$28,117.50		\$28,117.50	

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$31,369.56. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 8 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number than you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address.....

Description.....

Date.....

Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt, when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY."

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF GERARD'S MEMOIRS.

[BY JAMES W. GERARD.]

American Ambassador at the German Court, 24th July, 1913, to 4th February, 1917.

The following is the first instalment of Mr. James W. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany."

FOREWORD.

I am writing what should have been the last chapter as the foreword of this book, because I want to bring home to our people the gravity of the situation: because I want to tell them that the military and naval power of the German Empire is unbroken; that of the 12,000,000 men whom the Kaiser has called to the colours but 1,500,000 have been killed, 500,000 permanently disabled, not more than 500,000 are prisoners of war and about 500,000 constitute the number of wounded or on the sick list of each day, leaving at all times about 9,000,000 effectives under arms.

I state these figures because the Americans do not grasp either the magnitude or the importance of this war. Perhaps the statement that more than 5,000,000 prisoners of war are held in the various countries will bring home to Americans the enormous mass of men engaged.

There have been no great losses in the German navy, and any losses of ships have been compensated for by the building of new ones. The 9,000,000 men and more—for at least 400,000 come of military age in Germany every year—because of their experience in two and a half years of war, are better and more efficient soldiers than at the time when they were called to the colours. Their officers know far more of the science of this war and the men themselves now have the skill and bearing of veterans.

Nor should any one believe that Germany will break under starvation or make peace because of revolution.

THERE WILL BE NO REVOLT.

The German nation is not one which makes revolutions. There will be no revolution in Germany, but a simultaneous rising of the whole people. The officers of the army are all of one class, and of a class devoted to the ideals of autocracy. A revolution of the army is impossible.

and at home there are only the boys and old men, easily kept in subjection by the police.

There is far greater danger of the starvation of our allies than of the starvation of the Germans. Every available inch of ground in Germany is cultivated, and cultivated by the aid of the old men, the boys and the women and the 2,000,000 prisoners of war.

The arable lands of northern France and of Roumania are being cultivated by the German army with an efficiency never before known in these countries, and the food of that food will be added to the food supplies of Germany. Certainly the people suffer; but still more certainly this war will not be ended because of the starvation of Germany.

"INDUSTRIES" ARE BUILT.

Although thinking Germans know that if they do not win the war the financial day of reckoning will come, nevertheless, owing to the clever financial handling of the country by the government and the great banks, there is at present no financial distress in Germany, and the knowledge that unless indemnities are obtained from other countries the weight of the great war debt will fall upon the people perhaps makes them ready to risk all in a final attempt to win the war and impose indemnities upon not only the nations of Europe, but upon the United States of America.

We are engaged in a war against the greatest military power the world has ever seen; against a people whose country was for so many centuries a theatre of such devastating wars that fear is bred in the very marrow of their souls, making them ready to submit their lives and fortunes to an autocracy which for centuries has ground their faces, but which has promised them, as a result of the war, not only security, but riches untold and the dominion of the world; a people which, as from a high mountain, have looked upon the cities of the world and the glories of them and have been promised these cities and these glories by the devil of autocracy and of war.

We are warring against a nation whose poets and professors, whose pedagogues and whose priests have united in stirring its people to a white pitch of hatred, first against Russia, then against England and now against America.

The U-boat peril is a very real one for England. Russia may either break up into civil wars or become so ineffective that the millions of German troops engaged on the Russian front may be withdrawn and hurled against the western lines. We stand in great peril, and only the exercise of ruthless realism can win this war for us. If Germany wins this war it means the triumph of the autocratic system. It means the triumph of those who believe not only in war as a national industry, not only in war for itself, but in war as a high and noble

occupation. Unless Germany is beaten every nation will be compelled to turn itself into an armed camp until the German autocracy either brings the whole world under its domination or is forever wiped out as a form of government.

VICTORY MEANS ATTACK ON U.S.

We are in this war because we were forced into it, because Germany not only murdered our citizens on the high seas, but filled our country with spies and sought to incite our people to civil war. We were given no opportunity to discuss or negotiate. The forty-eight hours' ultimatum sent by Austria to Serbia was not, as Bernard Shaw said, "a decent time in which to ask a man to pay his hotel bill." What of the six-hour ultimatum given to me in Berlin on the evening of January 31st, 1917, when I was notified at 6 that unless warfare would commence at 12? Why, the German government, which up to that moment had professed amity and a desire to stand by the Sussex pledges, knew that it took almost two days to send a cable to America! I believe that we are not only justly in this war, but prudently in this war. If we had stayed out and the war had been drawn or won by Germany we would have been attacked—and that while Europe stood grinning by—not directly at first, but through an attack on some Central or South American state to which it would be at least as difficult for us to send troops as for Germany. And what if this powerful nation, vowed to us, were once firmly established, in South or Central America? What of our boasted isolation then?

It is only because I believe that our people should be informed that I have consented to write this book.

There are too many thinkers, writers and speakers in the United States; from now on we need the doers, the organizers and the realists, who alone can win this contest for us, for democracy and for permanent peace!

SILENT ON NEUTRALITY HAPPENINGS.

Writing of events so new, I am, of course, compelled to exercise a great discretion, to keep silent on many things of which I would speak, to suspend many judgments and to hold, for future disclosure, many things the relation of which now would perhaps only serve to increase bitterness or to cause internal dissension in our own land.

The American who travels through Germany in summer time or who spends a month having his liver tickled at Homburg or Carlsbad, who has his digestion restored by Dr. Dapper at Kissingen, or who returns the last art of eating meat at Dr. Denler's, in Baden, learns little of the real Germany and its rulers, and in these articles I tell something of the real Germany not only that my readers may understand the events of the last three years, but that they may judge of what is likely to happen in our future relations with that country.

CHAPTER I.

At the commencement of the great war I was for some days cut off from communication with the United States, but we soon established a chain of communication, at first through Italy and later by way of Denmark. At all times cables from Washington to Berlin, or vice versa, took on the average two days in transmission.

After the fall of Liege, Von Jagow sent for me and asked me whether I would transmit through the American Legation a proposition offering Belgium peace and indemnity if no further opposition were made to the passage of German troops through Belgium. As the proposition was a proposition for peace, I took the responsibility of forwarding it and sent the note of the German Government to our Minister at The Hague for transmission by the transmission of this proposition and turned the German note over to the Holland Minister for Foreign Affairs, and through this channel the proposition reached the Belgian government.

HISTORIC MEETING WITH EMPEROR.

The State Department cabled me a message from the President to the Emperor, which stated that the United States stood ready at any time to mediate between the warring powers and directed me to present this proposition direct to the Emperor.

I therefore asked for an audience with the Emperor and received word from the chief court marshal that the Emperor would receive me at the palace in Berlin on the morning of 10th August. I drove in a motor into the courtyard of the palace and was there escorted to the door, which opened on a flight of steps leading to a little garden about fifty yards square, directly on the embankment of the River Spree, which flows past the royal palace. As I went down the steps the Empress and her only daughter, the Duchess of Brunswick, came up. Both stopped and shook hands with me, speaking a few words. I found the Emperor seated at a green iron table under a large canvas garden umbrella. Telegraph forms were scattered on the table in front of him and he was looking at the papers. I explained to the Emperor the object of my visit and we had a general conversation about the war and the state of affairs. The Emperor took some of the large telegraph blanks and wrote out in pencil his reply to the President's offer. This reply, of course, I cabled immediately to the State Department. The document reads:—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PERSONALLY.

August 10th, 1914.

I, H.R.H. Prince Henry, was received by His Majesty King George V. in London, who empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with H.M. the King, and repeated verbally on the 20th of July.

2.—My Ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir E. Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed would England interfere.

3.—On the thirtieth my Ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey, in the course of a "private" conversation, told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Serbia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we "mixed" in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave measures; i.e., if I left my ally Austria in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

4.—This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to H.M. on the twenty-ninth or thirtieth, thanking him for kind messages through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia—his allies—from making any war-like preparations calculated to disturb my work of mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with H.M. the Tsar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures. At the same time H.M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns and a strip of territory as a "main-mise", to make sure that the Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London, quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides, I had telegraphed to H.M. the Tsar the same as an idea of mine, before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion.

5.—I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

6.—While I was preparing a note to H.M. the Tsar the next morning, to inform him that Vienna, London and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telegrams from H.E. the Chancellor that in the night before the Tsar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army, which was of course also making against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

7.—In a telegram from London, my Ambassador informed me he understood

don, who empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with H.M. the King, and repeated verbally on the 20th of July.

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We Save You on Freight.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

IS

THE ONLY FIRM

IN THE UNITED STATES

having a sufficient volume of

TRANS-PACIFIC BUSINESS TO SHIP

A CARLOAD OF 80,000 POUNDS

EVERY OTHER DAY.

On shipments to the Orient we

enjoy a low carload export rate, which

is entirely on a weight basis. This

low rate covers both rail and ocean

haul from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe,

Moji, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong,

and Manila, the distributing points of

the Far East. By way of these trans-

shipping points we, here in Chicago,

can take out through bills of lading

to practically all the ports of the

Far East.

BUY OF US AND GET THE BENEFIT OF THIS RATE

The British Government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attacking. I telegraphed to H.M. the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if H.M. could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone and employ my troops elsewhere. His Majesty answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding, and as far as I can make out, Sir

STEELEMAN, D. E.

Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas.

NUEVO CORTADO EXTRA

\$3.25 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

Telephone 618.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1917.

CHINA'S MAN-POWER AND THE WAR.

THE Chinese Government is taking steps to place the recruiting of coolie labour for the Allied countries on an official basis. Hitherto this recruiting has been done through Chinese labour contractors. The intention is that this labour shall henceforth be obtained through official bureaux. This, of course, is as it should be now that China has definitely declared herself to be at war with the Central Powers. But we do not gather from the reports in the Chinese papers that the motives which prompt this change are quite what they ought to be. We see it explained that an official system of the sort would not only be a convenience to the foreign contractors, but also to the coolies who would receive, at least, a part of the profits that now go to the middlemen. That may or may not be the case. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. It remains to be seen whether recruiting through the proposed official bureaux will prove any cheaper to the foreign contractors than the present system, for the official bureaux, presumably, will expect, like the present middlemen, to be reimbursed, and official bureaux in China have not yet won a reputation for economical working. We would like to see China going about this business from an altogether different standpoint. China is at war with the Central Powers and the obligation rests upon her to render all possible help in prosecuting the war to final triumph over the foes of Civilisation. It is not enough that China should merely acquiesce in the emigration of labour to the Allied territories in need of it. What the Allies might reasonably expect of China is that her Government should make the organisation of labour for the war her business, just as other more advanced nations organise fighting armies and munition industries. It must be a sorry reflection for the enlightened part of the population of this vast country of nearly four hundred million inhabitants that while nearly all the other countries at war against the Central Powers are bearing the heavy cost of sending trained and fully equipped armies into the battlefields against the common foe, China is not even bearing the cost of the labour battalions which are going from her shores. However, it will be something to the credit of the country, in the present stage of her development, if the Government makes itself responsible for the mere organisation of labour battalions ready to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere, as occasion arises. It is well known that many thousands of Chinese labourers have already gone to Europe, Mesopotamia and Siberia, and the Chinese War Commission, which is now giving consideration to this subject, is doubtless justified in the expectation that many more thousands of coolies will be needed as the war goes on. We see it reported that members of the War Commission pointed out that "the

United States, which has hitherto excluded Chinese labourers, is now reported to propose enlisting 100,000 men from China." That is a report which may well be treated with suspicion, we think, at the present time. The labour interests in America will need a lot of converting before they will acquiesce in the importation of Chinese labour to work in the factories or the fields of the United States, and the Chinese War Commission can safely discount the possibility of any demands from the United States in the near future. The official bureaux will find sufficient scope for their energies in filling the demands for labour in territories nearer the actual fighting zones. The help that China can give her Allies in this direction is manifestly of the greatest value, and China is but fulfilling an obligation which her declaration of war imposes on her in making this emigration of labour, a Government responsibility instead of leaving it to private enterprise.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon, is advertised to re-open on 18th inst.

The Annual *At Fines* Edit. in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, with take place this year on the 30th inst.

The men called up under the Military Service Ordinance have been required to present themselves at the Corps Headquarters for medical examination.

The Manila Observatory at 10 o'clock last night reported the typhoon to be in about 124° Long. E. and 18° Lat. N. moving W. The same Observatory reported this morning a cyclone or typhoon near or over Aparri, moving W. or W.N.W.

It is reported that the agreement for the establishment of an iron and steel foundry jointly by a Japanese group and the Han Yeh-Ping Company is premature, but the latter will undertake to supply monthly 50,000 tons or more of pig-iron to a factory at half the market price. The Japanese, however, will furnish the capital required.

The following paragraph is from a Peking paper:—On account of the censorship at Hongkong a certain procedure was adopted some time ago to avoid delay by the Chinese Postal Administration. Now China is a member of the warring nations on the Entente side it is proposed to restore the old procedure in handling Chinese mail passing through Hongkong.

In May of last year, a wealthy Japanese resident named Miyamoto, of Zamboanga, was charged with the illegal importation of 82 tins of opium, worth from P2,000 to P7,000, into Zamboanga from Sandakan, North Borneo. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced by the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga, Judge Hurd sitting, to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of P4,000 with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency. Miyamoto appealed to the Supreme Court of the islands and before the appeal was heard one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, serving sentence in San Ramon penal farm, wrote a letter and made affidavit retracting the testimony given by him upon trial of the case in the Court of First Instance in which Miyamoto was convicted. Thereupon, the appellant Miyamoto's attorneys presented to the Supreme Court a motion for new trial based upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. The Supreme Court has dismissed the motion for a new trial and confirmed the sentence passed by the Court below.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

THE HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The Yokohama Specie Bank in Hongkong is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders held at the Head Office of this bank at Yokohama on the 10th inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. p.a. for the half year ended the 30th June, 1917, to add to the reserve fund Yen 800,000 and to carry forward the sum of Yen 2,250,000 to the next account.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

GERMAN BANK MANAGERS ARRESTED.

PEKING, Sept. 10. Herr Cordas, the late Manager, and Herr Eggeling, the late Assistant Manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in Peking, have been arrested for concealing the books of the Bank.

JAPANESE RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN KWANGTUNG.

PEKING, Sept. 10. A Japanese syndicate is negotiating with the Chinese Government for the right to construct 200 miles of railway from Chaochow in Kwangtung to Nanchang in Kwangsi.

CHINA'S MAN-POWER AND THE WAR.

PEKING, Sept. 10. The Allied Ministers are shortly to open negotiations with the Chinese Government with regard to sending labourers and soldiers abroad and aiding American bankers in financing China.

THE PROPOSED BIG LOAN.

PEKING, via SHANGHAI, Sept. 10. The arrangement for the proposed big loan has been revised. America will join the syndicate and negotiations will commence to-morrow.

A FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

PEKING, Sept. 10. The Minister of Finance is arranging for a National Financial Conference on October 1st. All the provinces have been asked to send delegates.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

PEKING, Sept. 10. The President received Chang Ming Ki yesterday and discussed with him the situation in Kwangtung.

Jiang Chai Kwong's Chief of Staff, Mapui Ngo, has also come to Peking to report on the situation and returns to the South to-day.

The Canton revolutionists have telegraphed to Li Yuan Hung (the late President) saying that they intend appointing him as their Generalissimo. Li Yuan Hung replied in strong terms refusing the offer.

WAR SAVINGS.

The list of subscribers to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, of which the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., are the Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries, shows that last month about \$153,000 worth of Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. was taken up. The sums invested ranged from one of \$15,010 downwards to sums of \$5.

The totals of the lists in Hongkong currency were:—

1st List	\$ 39,100
2nd List	10,280
3rd List	82,075
4th List	210,395
5th List	129,380
6th List	82,125
7th List	61,880
8th List	68,335
9th List	110,255

Total amount received to date \$708,375

In addition to the above, a total of \$5,175.90 was received in Straits currency, which together with the amount previously acknowledged in this currency, totals \$16,183.75.

A total of \$328 11s. 8d. was received in sterling, making with the sterling amounts previously acknowledged, a total of £990 7s. 3d.

A few other sums in yen, francs and gold dollars were also received for investment.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 8th Sept.:

Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 36 weeks
This year	14,451 488,757
Last year	15,848 524,714
Increase	
Decrease	1,396 35,957

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for Rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as the longer this disease runs the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SUMMARY COURT.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the legal points were argued in connection with the case in which the Yung Fong firm claimed from the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., the sum of \$500 under a policy dated March 8, 1916, insuring the plaintiff's house, in Kongmoon, which was destroyed by fire on April 20.

At the former hearing the point at issue was whether the Company was liable in view of the fact that the premises insured were burned down in disturbances at Kongmoon during a rebellion, in which circumstances it was stated on the defendant Company's English form of policy that the Company would not hold itself liable.

On the facts, as shown by the evidence, His Lordship gave judgment in favour of the defendant Company.

The legal point now raised was whether the fact of the Company's Chinese form of Policy not containing the printed conditions, as on the English form of Policy, but only the words in Chinese "for conditions refer to the Company's English form of Policy" rendered the Company liable or not.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Preston, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes & Master, appeared for the defendant Company, and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada, for the plaintiff.

Addressing His Lordship, Mr. Potter said he thought His Lordship would have no doubt that the plaintiff was just as aware as the Company was that the words on the Chinese policy referred to the conditions printed on the back of the English form of Policy, and that protected the defendant Company in case of fire so caused, and it had already been found that it was so caused. He did not think he need go further on that point. The plaintiff had stated on that point that if the soldiers had deliberately set fire to his house he would not have brought the claim as he knew His Policy did not cover that.

Mr. Alabaster: He was not acquainted with the conditions he was never supplied with them.

Mr. Potter pointed out that there was a clause on the Chinese policy which referred the holder to the conditions on the English policy. No insurance Company, he said, would issue a policy without any exceptions whatever. The question was as to whether the words on the back of the Chinese policy did in fact refer to the conditions on the form of the English policy. If they did, then to his mind, what the plaintiff thought was utterly irrelevant. The point was one of some importance for the reason that if His Lordship decided against the defendant Company on that point, it would mean that it would lay open the road for action to be brought against all Chinese Insurance Companies for the past half-dozen years for any burning from whatever cause. It would be held that no conditions were implied in the Chinese policy.

Mr. Chung Choy, an interpreter in the employ of Messrs Johnson, Stokes & Master, then stated from the witness box that the clause printed on the back of the Chinese Policy conveyed to his mind that he should refer to the Company's English form of Policy for the rules and conditions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness stated that it was the custom for Chinese Insurance Companies not to print the rules and conditions on the back of their Chinese forms of Policy.

Mr. Chen, the manager of the defendant Company, stated that his Company had two forms of Policy, one in Chinese and one in English. He had never seen a Chinese form of Policy with the conditions printed on the back.

His Lordship: Why do not Chinese Insurance Companies print the conditions on the back of their Chinese form of policy?

Mr. Potter:—I suppose, Your Lordship, it is because they are so voluminous that it would take up too much room.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster, witness admitted that his Company had altered its form of policy since the fire in question, because the old form left insufficient room on the margin for the inclusion of the Company's trade mark.

Mr. Alabaster:—Is that the only reason? Is it a fact that you altered your form of policy purely to get in that pretty picture?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Alabaster, addressing his Lordship, said that the question was whether the defendant Company gave the other side full notice of the conditions. The conditions were not shown on the back of the plaintiff's contract or policy nor on the front of the policy, as was done by English Companies.

Mr. Alabaster quoted instances and produced specimens of other policies in support of his argument.

Proceeding, Mr. Alabaster held that the words of the defendant Company's policy could apply equally to the Company's Articles of Association. The conditions, he argued, must be

THE MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Quartermaster Sergeant Cox, R. E., charged a Chinese Coolie with entering No. 4, Warrant Officers' Quarters at Kennedy Road yesterday with intent to commit a felony.

Prosecutor stated that houses in the block were uninhabited while undergoing repairs, and all the furniture was stored at No. 4. He was walking along Kennedy Road that morning and saw the defendant with a key, trying to open the door of the first floor of No. 4 house. He knew defendant had no business to be there, so he came down and arrested him.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. He said he had been ordered by the head carpenter to get some tools, and he thought they were kept at No. 4; that was why he went there.

His Worship (Mr. Wood), adjourned the case to to-morrow to get the evidence of the head carpenter.

A TOO ENTERPRISING FITTER.

The case in which the Hongkong Electric Co. charged two Chinese with making additional electrical installations, connected with the Company's main, without permission from the company, on their premises at 25 Connaught Road Central, was withdrawn yesterday afternoon.

A Chinese fitter who had made these installations and who represented himself to the occupiers of the premises as an employee of the Hongkong Electric Co., was then charged instead. A further charge was made against him for demanding money with menaces, from the occupiers of the premises.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to a fine of \$100 or one month's hard labour; and \$50 or two months' hard labour on the second charge.

OUTCOME OF A FACTION QUARREL.

Before Mr. Wood this morning a Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese with a bamboo pole.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and said he knew nothing about the assault. He was arrested by mistake.

Inspector Sullivan told His Worship (Mr. Wood) that the complainant refused to say what was the cause of the assault. The result of inquiries instituted by the Police elicited the information that these two men belonged to opposing factions of a Triad Society.

After hearing further evidence His Worship fined the defendant \$25.

LARCENY FROM A STRANDED JUNK.

A few days ago a Chinese junk laden with charcoal, became stranded on the rocks near Captainun. The occupants of the junk left the boat and built a makeshift on the rocks where they intended to stay till the junk could be refloated. Several small fishing boats hovered around the junk and one night the fishermen entered the junk, broke open the hatches and stole over a hundred piculs of charcoal, which they sold to different shops. As a result of this theft two Chinese shopkeepers were brought up before Mr. Wood this morning, one for the unlawful possession of 70 piculs of charcoal and the other for unlawfully possessing two piculs. Both defendants told His Worship that they bought the charcoal from sampan people who had picked it up as it drifted on the sea. The first defendant had paid \$40 for the 70 piculs of charcoal.

Inspector Gordon told His Worship that the present cost of charcoal is \$2.40 a picul.

After hearing further evidence His Worship fined the first defendant \$50, the second defendant \$20, and ordered the charcoal to be restored to the owners.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in the unlawful possession of 2½ tools of opium and further with unlawful possession of opium dross, other than Government opium.

Defendant told His Worship that the opium was given him by friends in Annam for his personal use.

His Lordship said that if the contract had been ambiguous, the defendants could not have recovered, but he was prepared to say that the contract was not ambiguous and the plaintiffs should have known very well what was meant by it.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

During August the following work has been done:—

CITY HALL WORKING PARTY under Mrs. Stubb:—

August 2nd case despatched to Red Cross Depot Bombay containing:—32 vests, 25 night shirts, 38 shirts, 4 silk shirts, 90 handkerchiefs, 17 pairs of slippers, 2 bed boots, 9 pairs of operation stockings, 40 eye bandages, 11 head bandages, 2 hold-alls, 21 scrubbers, 2 pairs woollen pants, 68 milk covers.

August 7th case sent to Red Cross Depot Bombay containing:—32 shirts, 38 pyjamas, 31 night shirts, 40 pairs of operation stockings, 2 mufflers, 5 pairs of socks, 1 reversible bed jacket, 48 vests, 2 night shirts, 6 pyjamas, 5 head bandages, 24 handkerchiefs, 5 milk covers, 7 scrubbers.

August 10th 2 cases sent to Red Cross Depot Bombay:—24 shirts, 38 pyjamas, 31 night shirts, 40 pairs of operation stockings, 2 mufflers, 5 pairs of socks, 1 reversible bed jacket, 48 vests, 2 night shirts, 6 pyjamas, 5 head bandages, 24 handkerchiefs, 5 milk covers, 7 scrubbers.

August 23rd, 2 cases sent to Red Cross Depot Bombay:—24 shirts, 38 pyjamas, 31 night shirts, 40 pairs of operation stockings, 2 mufflers, 5 pairs of socks, 1 reversible bed jacket, 48 vests, 2 night shirts, 6 pyjamas, 5 head bandages, 24 handkerchiefs, 5 milk covers, 7 scrubbers.

August 30th, 2 cases to Lieut. Moorhead 88th Punjabis Mesopotamia:—31 night shirts, 33 shirts, 40 bed jackets, 4 reversible bed jackets, 25 shrouds, 21 pyjamas, 61 vests, 10 surgical shirts, 120 handkerchiefs, 324 milk covers, 1 pair of knee caps, 11 pairs of slippers, 11 scrubbers, playing cards, 48 mufflers, 35 knee caps, 35 caps, 25 pairs of gloves and mittens, 100 pairs of socks.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE, under Miss Loureiro:—2 pairs socks, 1 pair bed socks, 7 pairs knee caps, 3 balloons, 3 helmets, 3 mufflers, 34 knitted scrubbers, 12 eye bandages, 285 food covers, 831 rolled bandages.

WESTERN CHURCH WORKING PARTY, under Mrs. Robinson:—1,131 rolled bandages, 120 Mamel Handkerchiefs, 60 shirts, 30 swabs, 6 pairs pyjamas, 13 vests.

PRAX CLUB, under Mrs. Sandeman:—378 roller bandages, 638 swabs, 43 many tail, 1 odd dressings.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD, under Mrs. Sandeman:—29 shirts, 36 vests, 7 pyjamas, 8 slippers, 25 socks, 13 knee caps, 6 caps, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 bed cover, 24 milk covers, 6 shrouds, 13 rubbers, 18 eye bandages, 3 mops.

UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY, under Mrs. Macdonald:—

One case to the Scottish Horse containing:—162 shirts, 162 handkerchiefs, 160 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 39 mufflers, 36 pairs of knee caps, 60 pairs of mittens.

One case to Red Cross Depot Bombay:—234 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, 60 pyjamas, 13 vests, 29 many tail bandages, 9 shrouds, 13 hospital caps, 6 pairs of surgical stockings, 3 head bandages, 3 eye bandages, 38 hold all bags, 5 pairs of slippers, 9 tray cloths, 2 pillows, 7 mufflers, 5 pairs of mittens, 2 pairs of knee caps, 8 rubbers, 1 large crocheted rug, 1 parcel of games and puzzles.

The last report of the Jackanapes Work Society is a convincing proof, if one were needed, of the value of the work which our working parties are doing. Grateful mention is made of pyjamas sent to Matron of the 33rd General Hospital Mesopotamia from Hongkong; of bandages sent to many home hospitals from Hongkong; and of ginger which was especially welcome during the bitter weather in France.

(Sgd.) A. D. HICKLING,

Hon. Secretary.

A SINO-JAPANESE IRONWORKS.

ESTABLISHMENT AT FUKUOKA.

The Peking correspondent of the "N.C. Daily News" says:—

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of Sino-Japanese ironworks at Fukuoka, Japan, involving a capital of \$10,000,000, which, apparently, is the lowest unit recognized by any self-respecting Japanese capitalists.

According to the Chinese Press the Chinese party to the agreement, namely the Hanseatic Company, in lieu of providing their share of capital will contribute 50,000 tons of cast iron per month. The conditions of the arrangement have not yet been made public.

A KOBE TRAGEDY.

FORMER ACTING CONSUL'S DEATH.

Kobe, Sept. 4. H. Klingon, a Dutch subject who has been resident in Kobe for several years, died at the town Club here last night, it is alleged, as a result of taking poison. He left two letters.

The deceased had been out of employment for some time. In 1913 he was acting Vice-Consul for Sweden.—N.C. Daily News.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given confidently to a child or an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CHINA MAIL

TYPHOON

MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS. 30 cents each. Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at The China Mail Ltd., 5, Wyndham Street.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 10. A French communiqué states: "The artillery duel has continued violently the night long on both banks of the Meuse. We completed our successes of September 8, on the sector of Fosses and Cammeres Woods and overcame the resistance of its girded groups. We also took more prisoners. The Germans have not renewed their attempts here. The importance of the enemy's defeat yesterday is confirmed. He counter-attacked successively and with great fury, despite extremely heavy losses owing to our fire. We repelled several points, as many as five successive counter-attacks, annihilating part of the attacking units. A French communiqué states: On the right bank of the Meuse there have been violent artillery duels in the region of Hill 311 and Bois-de-Fosses. GERMAN REPORT. A German official message states: We penetrated the French line to the east of Samogneux, and took 100 prisoners. THE BRITISH FRONT. LONDON, Sept. 10. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We consolidated the positions we captured yesterday, to the south-east of Hargicourt. We drove off raiders to the east of Doussard at Arrimontiers. LATER. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Languecourt, also south-east of St. Julien. The enemy raided an advanced post to the south-east of St. Julien. We re-established the position. There is occasional artillery activity eastward of Ypres. We brought down three enemy aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of ours are missing. GERMAN REPORT. LONDON, Sept. 10. A German official message states: The English pressed us back at Hargicourt and Villers. We regained the former position. AN AVIATOR'S FIFTIETH GERMAN AEROPLANE. LONDON, Sept. 10. A French communiqué mentions that Capt. Guynemer has destroyed his fiftieth German aeroplane. INCIDENTS ON THE BRITISH FRONT. LONDON, Sept. 10. A despatch by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on recent incidents indicating the nature of the work at the front includes the following:— A small party of a Scottish regiment patrolling on the Bapaume-Cambrai road ambushed two parties of the enemy after a two hours' wait, killing and wounding several while they themselves did not suffer a single casualty. A New Zealand N.C.O. swam a river and reconnoitred for five and a half hours. He found a raft on which he returned, and later led a patrol across and surprised a German post, killing the occupants and returning safely. The enemy forced a patrol of dismounted Indian Cavalry to withdraw from a wood in the Epéhy sector. The patrol counter-attacked and cleared out the enemy. "GROWING NERVOUSNESS" IN GERMANY. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10. The Vorwärts states that the new patriotic party referred to yesterday is merely a new metamorphosis of the pan-Germans, and is of the opinion that it signifies a growing nervousness.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN BOOTY.

LONDON, Sept. 10. An Italian official message states: The attack on our positions at Monte Granade and Castellano, on the Carnia front, failed. Our pressure continues north-east of Gorizia. The booty captured since the battle begun includes 145 guns, 94 trench mortars, 222 machine-guns and 11,190 rifles. THE BALKANS. A FRENCH ADVANCE. LONDON, Sept. 10. A French Eastern communiqué states: The enemy violently bombarded the Russian positions between Lake Prespa and Lake Malak. To the west of this position our detachments crossed the Dviti and took 30 Austrians prisoners. We advanced northwards and occupied the villages of Gradista, Bubac, Monstir, Ligor and Grilati. LATER. A German official message states: Our advance guards retreated before the French to the north-west of Lake Malak. GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERNED AT CADIZ. CADIZ, Sept. 10. The German submarine U-293, entered the harbour owing to lack of lubricants, and was immediately interned. The U-boat 293 is a craft of 600 tons with a crew of 30. The Commander is aged 26 and the Lieutenant is in possession of the Iron Cross. THE WAR IN THE AIR. GERMAN STATISTICS. LONDON, Sept. 10. A German official message states: During August, 64 of our aeroplanes were reported missing and four of our balloons were brought down. The enemies lost 37 balloons and 295 aeroplanes. THE FRENCH CABINET. PARIS, Sept. 10. It appears that the Socialists refused to participate in the new Ribot Cabinet mainly due to the non-fulfilment of their condition that the Socialist Ministers should remain under the orders of the Socialist Party. BACON INTO GLYCERINE. LORD PORTSMOUTH'S QUERY. The blockade was discussed in the Lords recently. Lord Portsmouth asked if Danish bacon had been allowed to remain in the docks until it was in such a condition that it had to be made into glycerine. He also asked about exports to Germany. Lord Sydenham said the blockade for two years at least was imperfectly used. Lord Milner said he believed there was some foundation for the bacon story and the Food Controller had promised a thorough examination. We had no means of absolutely stopping imports from Holland and Denmark to Germany, but such powers as we possessed were exercised to the full extent. We were not restricted by any excessive tenderness to neutrals, though we did not want in any way to hurt neutrals for the sake of hurting them. The entry of America into the war would, it was hoped, greatly help. It must be remembered Germany had made no pressure on those neutral countries. The Marquis of Lansdowne said no calamity would have been greater than if in the early stages of the war, we had driven neutrals together to make common cause against us, and at one time such a combination of neutrals was in the offing. SUEZ CANAL FIGURES. The year 1916 exhibited an accentuation of the decline in the volume of tonnage passing through the Suez Canal. In 1913, 4,980 ships of a total tonnage of approximately 20 millions used the Canal. In 1916, the number of ships had declined to 3,110 of a total tonnage of less than 42 millions. Despite three augmentations of the tariff (since increased to four, representing a total surcharge of 36 per cent. on pre-war rates), the company's revenue continued to show a heavy decline, represented by a further reduction of the dividend paid on the 50 franc ordinary share from 77 francs 55 centimes as compared with 188 francs in 1913. The net dividend, including the interest of five per cent. borne by the ordinary shares, is still, it is true, some seventeen per cent. on the original purchase price. The falling off is, however, very heavy and will affect those including the British Government—who were wont to rely on their Suez Canal dividends as a safe and steady source of income. The British Government own 179,924 of the ordinary shares, and their loss, as compared with 1913, amounts to about £2,700,000. The report refers to a "raw and profound depression" discernible in the current year of which the ruthless submarine war is the main cause.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT. STUBBORN ENEMY ASSAULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Despite the terrific resistance of the Austrians in north-east Gorizia, and the deadly artillery fire and machine-gun work, the Italians are slowly loosening the enemy's grip before Hemada. An Austrian counter-blow gained a limited success, advanced elements withdrawing in order to rectify and strengthen struggling positions to the present line, which is the only dependable line hereabouts until the Generalissimo is ready for another push. As an instance of the very stubborn nature of the enemy assaults, between Koritz and Selo an entire Austrian regiment on one short section assailed a battalion, but concealed machine-guns opened fire at a range of five yards, and practically the whole regiment was annihilated. Italian armies are performing heroic feats above the mountain peaks. One Italian airman, in order to prevent his opponent's escape rammed his machine and perished with his opponent. FIGHTING REACHES CLIMAX OF FEROCITY. UDINE, Sept. 10. There is no abatement in the bad weather. The fight for the heights north-east of Gorizia has continued day and night, and it reached its climax of ferocity owing to the Italians and Austrians, in equal numbers of strength and determination, struggling in a circumscribed area where it was impossible to employ more men or artillery. The gaps in the ranks were instantly filled, and the forces have remained thus balanced for the past twelve hours. The Italians assaulted five times. SWEDEN'S BREACH OF NEUTRALITY. NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS. LONDON, Sept. 10. Reuter learns that on Sunday night there were no new developments in the Swedish situation. The Swedish Minister, visited at the Legation, disclaimed all knowledge of the affair. SWEDISH MINISTER DENIES ALLEGATIONS. BERN, Sept. 10. The Swedish Minister has denied the statements regarding the action of the Legation, and has refused a further statement. REPORTED DEPARTURE OF COUNT LUXBURG. LONDON, Sept. 10. According to the Times, Count Luxemburg has left Buenos Aires. LONDON PRESS OPINION. UNPARDONABLE BREACH OF NEUTRALITY. LONDON, Sept. 10. All the newspapers take the most serious view of the disclosures concerning Sweden, which is denounced for committing an unpardonable breach of neutrality while the revelation of aeroplanes of Count Luxemburg, one of the prominent figures of Germany's police service, are linked to the achievements of Count Bernstorff and von Papen. Confidence is expressed that the Swedish people were innocent. The whole trouble is due to a pro-German clique which must be rooted out, but the people must give tangible proof of their friendliness to the Allies if trouble is to be avoided. It is noteworthy that the Socialists are the strongest individual Party in Sweden, but the present governing class is ultra-Conservative. Sweden is at present in the throes of a general election, and the revelations will probably influence the results. SENSATION THROUGHOUT AMERICA. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10. The Swedish exposure has created a sensation throughout the country. It is believed that it may force Sweden into the war unless the officials concerned are punished. The offence is characterised as unparalleled in modern diplomacy. It is expected that the immediate effect will be extreme precautions in granting licences for exports to Sweden. The New York Herald states that it will prove an object lesson of Prussian friendship to the Argentine. Simultaneously with Count Luxemburg's treachery, Sweden has been crying out against the injury of the embargo for preventing the use of American supplies in the profitable business of feeding Germany. The San Antonio states that when the cynical insolence and brutal contempt of neutral lives is realised, Argentines will properly attend to this business. Dr. Nordvall, a member of the Swedish Economic Mission, forecasts the recall of M. Lowen, the Swedish Minister to the Argentine, but he also declares that no Swede would be a party to such heartless proceedings. Furthermore, owing to the ill-health of the Swedish Minister to the Argentine, he possibly mistook the contents for harmless business communications. PORTUGUESE STEAMER BLOWN UP. LONDON, Sept. 10. Lloyd's agent at Marseilles reports that the Portuguese steamer *Alentejo*, which was registered by the Portuguese Government, blew up in the harbour. There was no loss of life.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

UNEXPECTED HITCH.

PARIS, Sept. 10. There is an unexpected hitch in the forming of the Cabinet. M. Ribot has abandoned the task owing to the refusal of the Socialists to participate. This has meant the dropping out of M. Painlevé and M. Thomas, two prominent ex-Ministers, who were bound to accept the decisions of their Party. FRESH SPLIT IN RUSSIAN CABINET. PETROGRAD, Sept. 10. The *Russkaya Gazeta* announces that a fresh split has occurred in the Cabinet between the Constitutional Democrats and the Socialists. THE SEPARATION OF FINLAND. HELSINKI, Sept. 10. The *Fennia* newspaper announces that the Senate has drafted a Bill for the final separation of Finland. It will be presented as an Ultimatum to the Provisional Government. TURKISH COMMANDER GOES TO BERLIN. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10. Esad Pasha, Commander of the first Turkish Army, has arrived at Berlin. HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB. THE HANDICAP WEIGHTS. FIVE FURLONGS. Anticipation 158 Yid 154 First Violin 152 Titmouse 151 Buchanan's 150 Bilkini 149 Social Schemer 148 Ping Pong 146 A CLASS. King Dick 158 Anticipation 155 Ploughfield 153 Town Mouse 153 Hush Hush 153 Rex 150 Ben Bolt 149 Ping Pong Chief 149 B. CLASS. Christie Dahlia 156 Yid 154 Whipper In 154 Titmouse 152 First Violin 152 Buchanan's 151 Bilkini 149 DISTANCE HANDICAP. Ben Bolt 150 Scratch Yards. Whipper In 5 Social Schemer 20 Green Elevator 30 Tom Colbigh 35 Teraple 40 Bing Day 45 Chieftain 45 Sonyehra 70 Sabre 80 ONE MILE AND A QUARTER. Windsor Dahlia 162 King Dick 161 Australian Chief 156 Anticipation 155 Ploughfield 154 Town Mouse 153 Rex 152 Yid 151 Christie Dahlia 149 Ben Bolt 149 Ping Pong Chief 148 Titmouse 147 Whipper In 147 First Violin 145

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SIR EVELYN WOOD'S
DRAMATIC STORY.MODERN WARFARE CONTRASTED
WITH CRIMEAN DAYS.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., gave some dramatic reminiscences of his hospital experiences in the Crimea in a speech at the Red Cross Hospital, Otago, when he handed the Military Medal to (Indra-Epps, R.G.A., for "great bravery in action under continuous and very heavy fire, at Aahs."

Addressing Commandant Miss Jones, the chief of the hospital, Sir Evelyn Wood said:

"I am an optimist, and will give you some reasons for my optimism in the inevitable result of this war, which is that we shall within the next few months dictate terms of peace to our barbarous foe."

Turning to the soldier patients, he added:

"You soldiers, who have enjoyed the care, attentive nursing, and excellent arrangements which exist throughout this hospital, will understand some of my reasons for being an optimist when I tell you my experience as a patient in a hospital near Constantinople sixty-two years ago."

"I was in bed nearly five months, hovering between life and death, and the Medical Staff invited my mother to come out, intimating that my recovery was practically impossible. She was entertained by the lady superintendent, and some days after her arrival, opening the door of my ward, inopportunist for my nurse, saw her strike me a severe blow on the face with her clenched fist."

"It mattered little to me, for I was unconscious, but the incident terminated the woman's career as a nurse. Think of me, seventeen to eighteen years of age, nearly five months in bed, with each hip bone through the skin, under such a brutal woman, and then, of the tender, devoted care lavished on every serious case in this hospital."

At the battle of the Alma, he recalled, the generals crossed the river in front of their troops, and the most popular general was one whose dominant idea was expressed in his wince, "Come on, me boys! Now we'll drive them to hell."

"Now," he added, "let us recall the care, forethought, and provision extended in the assault and capture of the Yimy and Messines ridges in April and June. A model was prepared for the instruction of the division detailed to assault a certain sector of the line recently captured."

"All the officers to be employed were ordered to study it carefully; on it were shown the smallest impediments—wire, shrubs, undulations, the enemy's sunken batteries and carefully concealed dug-outs—all of which had been located accurately by our aircraft. The operations were as carefully rehearsed as are any of Shakespeare's great plays in London."

Referring to the advance in arrangements for handling the wounded, since Crimean days, Sir Evelyn said that in the last great battles on the western front the vast underground dressing stations, prepared during months of labour, were scarcely used, and the transport arrangements were so perfect that all the wounded reached hospital the same night.

"We are in a very different position to-day from that of 1914," he said, with regard to munitions. "There is one factory in the midlands which completed 39,000 shells in one day last week, working overtime to make up for a holiday in August." Yet each shell required 138 different operations in making.

Sir Evelyn said that he had known Commandant Miss Jones, the chief of the hospital, since she was a little girl who rode to his brother-in-law's house, and he had twice picked him up unconscious from falls in the hunting field, and rendered him first aid.

NORTH SEA DANGER ZONE.

A COMPARISON OF METHODS.

From an authoritative source Reuters' Agency learns that the new British mine zone in the North Sea has been made for the specific purpose of preventing German ships and submarines from coming out of the Heligoland Bight. With this object the British minefield has been extended northward along the Coast of Denmark, outside territorial waters, to the extreme north-west point of Denmark, thus preventing enemy craft from proceeding from the Bight northward round the coast of Scotland and so getting clear on raiding or other expeditions. Further, in order more securely to close enemy egress from the Heligoland Bight southward along the coast of Holland, the British mine area has been extended to the westward and the southward of the limits previously fixed.

The difference between British and German methods should be noted. Great Britain carefully warns neutrals of the existence of an area that has been rendered dangerous by the laying of mines, and notifies the limits of the zone in question. Germany, on the other hand, declares a huge area as a war zone, in which all vessels are sunk indiscriminately without warning. The German method is a purely arbitrary delimitation of ocean, and does not entail the actual laying of mines; indeed, the area indicated is so large that it is beyond the power of Germany to mine it efficiently. If no force exists between the two zones, it is clearly the business of Germany to move her line of arbitrary limit to the westward, where necessary, a course that could easily be followed without in any way impairing military value which she may attach to her "prohibited zone," which in itself is a mined area established in accordance with international law.

On the other hand, the steps taken by the British Admiralty have been necessitated by purely military reasons, and it is not considered possible, without impairing their military value, materially to alter the present limits of this minefield. It cannot be too often reiterated that Germany's method of enforcing her decrees as regards prohibited zones is to float all considerations of law and humanity by sinking at sight any vessels found therein, whereas no such procedure is allowed by the British authorities.

It is understood that arrangements are being considered for a slight modification of the limits of the British minefield in order to meet the wishes of the Dutch Government.

"FOLLOW THE U-BOAT ROAD."

CHORUS OF GERMAN LEADERS.

Amsterdam, July 17.—The "Illustrated Zeitung," of Leipzig, has received the following expressions of opinion from German leaders on the submarine war: The Crown Prince:—

"Carried along by the confidence of the nation, accompanied by our warmest wishes, led by the nation's best men, served by courageous crews, hated and feared by the enemy, and always ready for plucky deeds, may our U-boats ever victoriously fly our flag on all the seas of the world, and compel others to respect it as the *ultima ratio regum*."

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg:—

"The U-boat war performs its office. That is enough."

General von Mackensen:—

"The U-boats spell England's death. Admiral von Tirpitz:—

"We must guard ourselves against unfounded and dangerous optimism, especially as our enemy is well-known for his stubbornness and has been employing improved anti-U-boat measures. But we may have confidence, that we shall reach our goal if we but continue to follow the U-boat road. For the decision in this world war rests on the tonnage question."

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

THURSDAY, 13th Sept. 1917. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery. 7.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery. 9.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers and Setters class only) at Belchers Battery. Left Half Company (Layers and Setters class only) at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

4.45 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 3 Platoon "A" Coy. H.K.V.C. at Lower Train Station under and Lieut. R. Sutherland, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress Drill Order without rifles.

5.00 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 2 Platoon "B" Coy. H.K.V.C. at Lower Train Station under and Lieut. R. Sutherland, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress Drill Order without rifles.

5.30 p.m. "Company, Nos. 1 and 2 Platoon (members of the Corps formerly in No. 1 Platoon "A" Coy. H.K.V.C. at Lower Train Station under and Lieut. R. Sutherland, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress Drill Order without rifles.

7.10 a.m. Machine Gun Section (members of the Corps formerly in Scouts Company M. (Detachment) at D.C. Headquarters.

5.00 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 4 Platoon "A" Coy. H.K.V.C. on Kennedy Road Range under and Lieut. J. Owen Hughes, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress Drill Order without rifles.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section (members of the Corps formerly in Signalling Section H.K.V.C. at Defence Corps Headquarters. "Privates" (Gumpert, Martingale and Wilson) will parade at 5.30 p.m. Dress Clean Fatigue.

FRIDAY, 14th Sept. 1917.

6 p.m. Members of the Corps formerly in No. 3 Platoon "A" Coy. H.K.V.C. on Kennedy Road Range under and Lieut. R. Sutherland, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress Drill Order without rifles.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (formerly H.K.V.C.) on Murray Parade Ground under Corporals Grimes, Egan, Edmonds and Meade. Dress Drill Order.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section (members of the Corps formerly in Signalling Section H.K.V.C. "A" and "B" Classes) at Happy Valley. Heliograph and Flag Station work.

SATURDAY, 15th Sept. 1917. 7.10 a.m. Members of the Corps (formerly in Scouts Company), as detailed by Sergeant Major Lamson, at D.C. Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

Members of the Corps formerly in No. 8 Platoon "B" Coy. H.K.V.C. and others resident in Kowloon will complete their T.E.T. (Grouping) at Kowloon under Sergeant Major Cooke. Time and Place to be notified later.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 9th Sept. to the morning of Sunday, 16th Sept. members of the Corps formerly in "B" Company, H.K.V.C. are:-

Orderly Officer, Lieut. G.C. Moxon. On duty Sept. 16th "A" Coy. No. 3 Platoon (formerly Right Sec. M.G. Co.)

On duty Sept. 17th "A" Coy. No. 4 Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M.G. Co. & Civil Service Coy.)

On duty Sept. 18th: Machine Gun Company (formerly Centre Sec. M.G. Co.)

On duty Sept. 19th: "A" Coy. No. 1 and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)

On duty Sept. 20th: "A" Coy. No. 1 and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.)

On duty Sept. 21st: "A" Coy. No. 3 Platoon (formerly Right Sec. M.G. Co.)

On duty Sept. 22nd "A" Coy. No. 4 Platoon (formerly Left Sec. M.G. Co. & Civil Service Coy.)

Orderly Officer from 16th to 22nd Sept. Lieut. H. W. R. Kennett. Hongkong, 7th September, 1917.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1874-89.

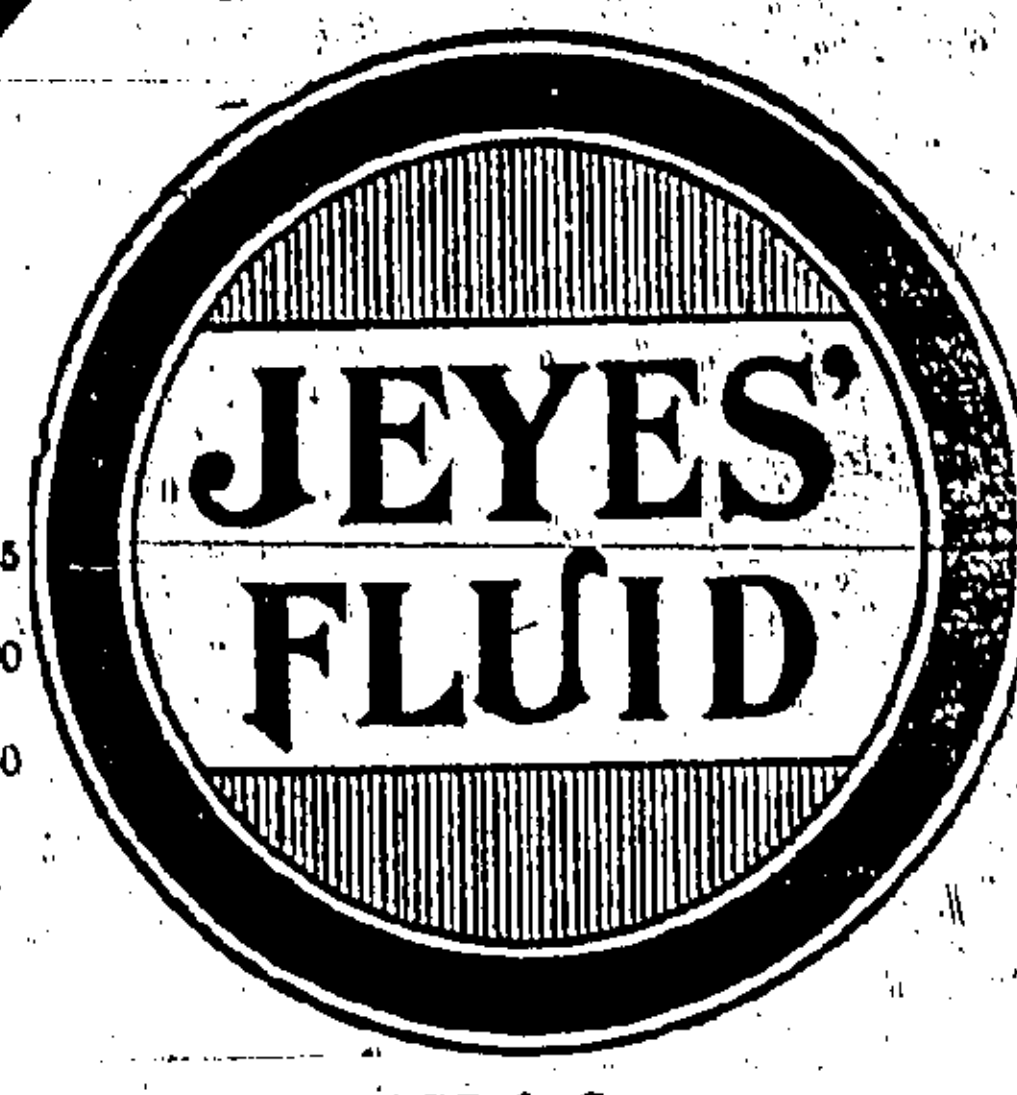
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

September 12th to 18th, 1917.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Sept. 12	5.15	1.15
Sept. 13	5.15	1.15
Sept. 14	5.15	1.15
Sept. 15	5.15	1.15
Sept. 16	5.15	1.15
Sept. 17	5.15	1.15
Sept. 18	5.15	1.15

"THE BEST OF ALL"



JEYES' FLUID

PRICES: 1 gal. \$3.25, 5 " \$15.00, 40 " \$100.00

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents) 4, DES VORUX ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

SILIMPON (SEBATTIE) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COVINT HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL delivered to Bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Siboko Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. Agents Covint Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

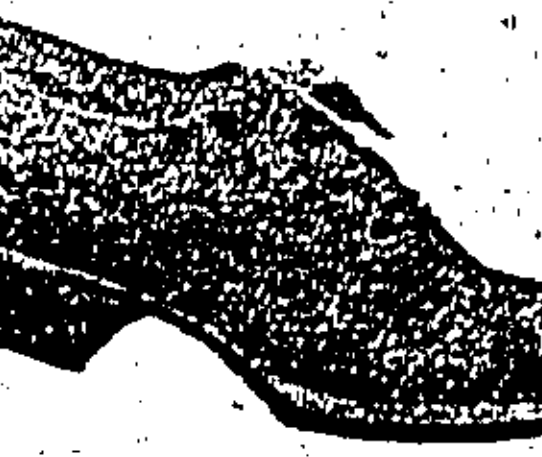
CORNER BEEF AND CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KIDS AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO., PEDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel. Telephone No. 491. Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

EXCHANGE

On London	Bank Wire	On demand	On 30 days sight	On 4 months sight	On 6 months sight	On 9 months sight	On 12 months sight
3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Mails for Europe via Suez are dispatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated.

Mails will close for WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN. Per Weihaiwei at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th Sept.

SWATOW. Per Hapag, at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th Sept.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE via VAN COUVER.

Per Empress of Japan. Registration at 8.45 a.m. Letters at 10.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 12th Sept.

FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA MOJI, VICTORIA & SEATTLE. Per Shikoku Maru, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 12th Sept.

HAIPHONG. Per Kohin Maru, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th Sept.

BANGKOK. Per Yung, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA via TAKAO & ANPING. Per Sochi Maru, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA via KEELUNG. Per Sochi Maru, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th Sept.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via KOBE, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO. Per Equador. Registration at 10.15 a.m. Letters at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th Sept.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG. Per Hanoi, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th Sept.

SAN FRANCISCO (Direct). Per Thor, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 13th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA. Europe via Siberia. Per Sibiria. Registration at 2.15 p.m. Letters at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 13th Sept.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND via PORT DARWIN & NEW GUINEA via THURSDAY ISLAND. Registration at 10.15 a.m. Letters at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 14th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW. Per Hai Hong, at noon, on Friday, the 14th Sept.

FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI, VICTORIA & TACOMA. Per Maria Maru, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th Sept.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA. Per Anhai, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th Sept.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA. EUREKA via SAN FRANCISCO. Per Orange. Registration at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 15th Sept. Letters at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 16th Sept.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW. Per Hainan, at noon, on Tuesday, the 18th Sept.

SKIN TROUBLE BURNT LIKE FIRE

Itched Very Bad. Could Not Sleep. Very Uncomfortable.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"The trouble began on my arms like small blisters and spread to my elbows and wrists. It was very uncomfortable. The itching was very bad at night and they burnt like fire. I could not sleep with them when I got warm."

"As I was for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, as I was using Cuticura Soap at the time. Before I had finished the sample I found relief so I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment. Cuticura Soap and Ointment healed my skin" (signed) Mrs. H. Brader, Grimley Grove, Manly Rd., Louth, Lincs, Eng., January 23, 1913.

Sample Free by Post with 22-p. Skin Book. Address postcard: W. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold throughout the world.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers. Quarter hour, 10 cents. Half hour, 25 " One hour, 50 " Two hours, 1.00 " Three hours, 1.50 " Six hours, 2.00 " Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra. Between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers. Hour, 0.60 cents. Three hours, 1.00 " Six hours, 1.50 " Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District. With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers. Quarter hour, \$0.15 \$0.30. Half hour, 0.20 0.40. One hour, 0.30 0.60. Two hours, 0.50 1.00. Three hours, 0.70 1.50. Six hours, 1.00 2.00. Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong engage if in Victoria. Ten minutes, 5 cents. Quarter hour, 10 " Half hour, 15 " One hour, 20 " Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Notes.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon. Quarter hour, 5 cents. Half hour, 15 " One hour, 20 " Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—Taipo Road. Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than:-

To 4th mile—single, 75 cents...1 hour. return, \$1.00...2 hours. Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single, \$1.50...2 hours. return, \$2.00...3 hours. Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single, \$1.75...2 hours. return, \$2.50...3 hours. Beyond 8th to 10th mile—single, \$2.00...3 hours. return, \$3.00...4 hours. Beyond 10th to 12th mile—single, \$2.50...3 hours. return, \$3.50...4 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 12th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home, 04 cents. From Slaughter House to Government Civil Hospital, 04 " From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower, 04 " From Clock Tower to Race Course, 10 " From Clock Tower to Bay View House, 12 " From Wanchai Market to Bay View House, 08 " From Bay View House to Quarry Bay, 08 "

Not exceeding per passenger. From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home, 04 cents. From Slaughter House to Government Civil Hospital, 04 " From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower, 04 " From Clock Tower to Race Course, 10 " From Clock Tower to Bay View House, 12 " From Wanchai Market to Bay View House, 08 " From Bay View House to Quarry Bay, 08 "

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 11th, 1917. 104.58mm. — Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Manila: —Typhoon in Lat. 16° N. Long. 123° E., moving W. at 8 to 12 m.p.h.

September 11th, 1917. 124.2mm. — Pressure has increased in varying degree throughout the area, except in the vicinities of the Yellow Sea and the Rajahmundry Channel, where it has decreased considerably.

An anticyclone is central to the east of Hokkaido, and another appears to be developing over N. China. The northern typhoon has moved to the Yellow Sea to the S.E. of Weihaiwei; another typhoon is advancing from the Pacific on a westerly track; it is situated near Aparri, in N. Luzon, this morning.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.91 inches, against an average of 60.55 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 12th September: 1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds strong. 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN SEPTEMBER. The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Sept. 1917:

Date	Ends	Begin
Sept. 11th	5.57 a.m.	6.43 p.m.
" 12th	5.57 " "	6.42 " "
" 13th	5.58 " "	6.41 " "
" 14th	5.58 " "	6.40 " "
" 15th	5.59 " "	6.40 " "
" 16th	5.59 " "	6.39 " "
" 17th	5.59 " "	6.38 " "
" 18th	5.59 " "	6.37 " "
" 19th	5.59 " "	6.35 " "
" 20th	6.0 " "	6.35 " "
" 21st	6.0 " "	6.34 " "
" 22nd	6.0 " "	6.33 " "
" 23rd	6.1 " "	6.32 " "
" 24th	6.1 " "	6.31 " "
" 25th	6.2 " "	6.30 " "
" 26th	6.2 " "	6.29 " "
" 27th	6.2 " "	6.28 " "
" 28th	6.3 " "	6.27 " "
" 29th	6.3 " "	6.25 " "
" 30th	6.3 " "	6.24 " "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1917. a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Wicksteed	6 a.m.	30.03	61	82	SE	8	br
Memuro	5 a.m.	30.32	—	—	SEW	1	1
Hakodate	5 a.m.	30.25	—	—	SEW	1	1
Tokio	5 a.m.	30.24	—	—	SEW	1	1
Kochi	5 a.m.	30.11	—	—	SEW	1	1
Nagasaki	5 a.m.	30.07	—	—	SEW	1	1
Osaka	5 a.m.	30.06	—	—	SEW	1	1
Naha	5 a.m.	29.99	—	—	SEW	1	1
Ishijima	5 a.m.	29.93	—	—	SEW	1	1
Bonin Island	5 a.m.	30.08	—	—	SEW	1	1
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	29.78	69	77	SE	7	br
Hankow	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	5 a.m.	29.97	73	94	SEW	1	0
Gutaiaf	5 a.m.	29.95	73	92	SEW	1	0
Sharp Pk.	5 a.m.	29.83	83	87	SEW	2	0
Amoy	5 a.m.	29.79	83	75	SEW	2	0
Swatow	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	5 a.m.	29.79	81	73	SE	4	b
Taipei	5 a.m.	29.72	72	—	SE	1	b
Tainan	5 a.m.	29.76	78	—	SE	3	b
Kobe	5 a.m.	29.76	79	—	SE	4	0
Pesadores	5 a.m.	29.76	79	—	SE	4	0
Canton	5 a.m.	29.82	78	82	SE	2	c
Hongkong	5 a.m.	29.78	80	83	SE	2	b
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	29.77	—	—	SEW	1	c
Macao	5 a.m.	29.78	79	84	SEW	1	c
Wanchow	5 a.m.	29.86	58	65	SE	1	bc
Pakhoi	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hothow	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	5 a.m.	29.82	75	86	SE	6	r
Tourane	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	5 a.m.	29.79	73	—	SEW	2	r
Aparri	5 a.m.	29.79	77	96	SEW	7	0
Dagupan	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	5 a.m.	29.69	81	80	SEW	4	0
Legaspi	5 a.m.	29.75	75	94	SEW	2	0
Tacloban	5 a.m.	29.78	75	96	SEW	0	0
Iloilo	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	5 a.m.	29.98	72	—	SE	0	b
Labuan	5 a.m.	29.76	81	86	SEW	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director. Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 11, 1917.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.